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Hongkong Daily Press.

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Hongkong, 14th March, 1901.

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A
FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.
Handsomely Furnished and Exceedingly Spacious Rooms.
Very MODERATE TERMS to FAMILIES by the DAY or MONTH.

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The Hotel is situated near all the Banks and Principal Offices in the Colony.
Special Attention paid to the Comfort of Guests.
Cuisine excellent; under Experienced Management.
Terms Moderate.
A. FONSECA, Manager.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1899.

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Bowling Alleys and Billiards.
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Hongkong, 8th September, 1900.

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Cuisine Excellent. Prompt Attendance.
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J. HING KEE, Proprietor.
Telegraphic address "HNGKEE" (1919)
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TENDERS are hereby called for the ERECTION OF BRICK SHOPS at JESSELTON for the NORTH BORNEO GOVERNMENT, particulars of which may be seen at the Office of
Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 14th February, 1901.

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LIMITED.

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IN THE FAR EAST.

THE MOST PERFECT SYSTEM OF

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of the Water is employed, guaranteeing

ABSOLUTE PURITY,

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WATERS Manufactured by us are acknowledged by the principal English makers to be equal to those of their own production.

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Only communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR. Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith. All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only. No anonymous signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: PRESS—A.B.C. Code.
P.O. Box, 35. Telephone No. 12.

BIRTHS.

At Ball's Court, Bonham Road, Hongkong, on the 10th April, the wife of H. D. NORRIS, of a daughter.
On the 26th March, at Medan, East Coast of Sumatra, the wife of H. M. RUTHERFORD, of a daughter.

DEATH.

At Ferryhill House, Aberdeen, on the 1st April, 1901, ALEX. G. J. COMINE, aged 57 years.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VUEX ROAD, CL.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 12th April, 1901

The indemnity which the Powers will demand from China on account of the outrages against the lives and property of foreigners last year has been fixed, as will be seen from our correspondent's statement of Mr. ROCKHILL's report to Washington, at the sum of five hundred million dollars—a claim which certainly does not err on the side of undue moderation. From the previous attitude of the United States, in the matter of the indemnity, no surprise will be felt that their representative has been instructed to offer strenuous opposition to the demands of certain Powers, or that Mr. HAY has suggested a reduction of the claim by one half, in return for which additional commercial concessions shall be asked from China. As we do not yet know which are the Powers whose demands Mr. ROCKHILL is instructed to oppose, we cannot judge of what nature are their claims or on what grounds the States disapprove of them. A very large item in the bill of costs must necessarily be the military and naval expenditures of the expeditionary Powers, and this item China can be fairly called upon to meet. Nevertheless, as great advantages are expected to accrue to the foreign nations from the reform of China consequent on the overthrow of the reactionaries by the expedition, these have to be set to the credit side of China. Then there is the question of indemnity for actual loss of life and prop-

erty, and here it is the Powers chiefly interested in missionary propaganda that have the largest claims, that is, France, Germany, Great Britain, and the United States themselves. The missionary question has been discussed in the China and Home Press of late abundantly, perhaps almost *ad nauseam*. Nevertheless the discussion will have been useful if it has contributed to a more sensible manner of looking at the question: Reasonable compensation for destruction of property should meet with no opposition. But all fair-minded men have recognised the justice of the protest against blood-money exacted from the natives in return for the death of a missionary. Germany may have been warranted in asking China for a foothold on the coast of Shantung, but that the murder of a Christian preacher should have been the pretext for the erection of the privilege was a disgrace. Cases almost as bad, where the martyrdom of a missionary has resulted in a large profit—not to his family, but to his Society or his country, can be supplied readily from the recent history of the intercourse between Europe and China. No more vicious principle has ever been upheld by Western arms in China than that the life of a foreign preacher can and must be paid for in money or land for his country's benefit. It is this principle which we hope to see abandoned now, and it is a hopeful sign that the United States and a portion at least of Great Britain have seen the error of the old way. Possibly the position of missionaries in China may remain unaltered at the conclusion of the new Treaty. Sir ERNEST SATOW and Mr. CONGER stated recently that they did not think it advisable to discuss with the Chinese authorities regulations for controlling missionaries. But at least it is to be trusted that we shall hear no more of the system which made the murder of a missionary valuable to his country. Mr. HAY's suggestion that the Powers should reduce their claim fifty per cent., in return for additional commercial concessions, is an eminently reasonable one, which we shall hope to see adopted. It is stated in the home papers which have just reached us that it was to be suggested to the British Government, by some of the Members of Parliament who are specially interested in China, that a portion of the indemnity should be waived on condition that the Viceroy who has assisted in maintaining order shall be continued in office, and allowed to carry out the reforms desired by the Powers in their respective provinces. This stipulation, however, should surely be made without any reference to the indemnity question; it is essential to the carrying out of the peace conditions. But Mr. HAY's proposal is far more to the point. What the Western Powers have been striving for in China so long, and comparatively with so little success, is the opening up of the country to commerce. The rulers of China, in the past have willingly parted with their subjects' money rather than yield any real commercial concessions, and what they have been compelled to grant have been largely nullified by the action of the local officials. It is far better at the present moment, when we have the power, to secure the possibility of fair commercial intercourse with China than to exact enormous sums of money. In the long run the policy will be far more lucrative both to the Powers and to China, and as the former claim to be animated now by no vindictive feelings this should commend it to them. There can be no doubt that Mr. HAY's proposal should secure the support of all foreign residents in China, and they have a very strong claim to be heard in the matter.

H.M. cruiser *Talbot* was to be commissioned at Devonport on Wednesday last, the 10th inst., for service on the China Station, relieving H.M.S. *Bonaventura*.

Yesterday H.M.S. *Arcturion* and *Linnet* left for the reception ceremony at Singapore, the *Linnet* being due at home afterwards. H.M.S. *Firebrand* went to Canton.

The *Hutchinson*, which arrived yesterday from coast ports, reports the French cruiser *Descazes* and three Japanese men-of-war at Amoy, and the German cruiser *Seeadler* in Swatow.

Under the patronage of Col. L. F. Brown, C.R.E., a variety entertainment will be given on Saturday and Monday in the Royal Engineers' Theatre, Wellington Barracks, by the R. E. Variety Club. The programme includes songs, recitations, etc., and concludes with a sketch entitled *An Unfinished Gentleman*.

Dr. Thomson has returned a finding of death from heart failure in the case of the Chinese boy who expired suddenly on Tuesday evening, in the mess of the clerical staff, in Kennedy Road, of the Miti Bazaar, Kowloon. The Chinese watchman who was arrested on suspicion of causing his death has accordingly been released.

During the 24 hours ending at noon yesterday there were reported six fresh cases of plague and six deaths (all Chinese), bringing the figures for the year up to 103 cases and 100 deaths. Three fresh cases of small-pox were reported, with two deaths (all Chinese), bringing the figures up to 63 cases and 42 deaths.

It is stated that Shanghai is not to be deprived of the whole of the pom-pom battery now there, as only a small portion will go North.

On Saturday, at 9 p.m., Mr. J. Lambert will read a paper on "Liquid Fuel" at the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders of Hongkong.

The suicide is reported from Shanghai of Captain Clemens on the 2nd instant, on board the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co's steamer *Kiangning*, whilst she was at sea on a voyage from Tientsin to Shanghai. The act was deliberate, but no motive is known. Deceased was 34 years old.

Messrs. Hughes and Hongh, Government auctioneers, yesterday offered for sale, opposite the City Hall, twelve horses east from the Bengal Lancers, all of which were broken and trained for military purposes. Bidding was good, and the animals were disposed of at prices ranging from \$20 to \$130.

The scene in the harbour yesterday, says the N.C. Daily News of the 5th inst., when Captain Alfred Paget gave up command of H.M.S. *Arcturion* to assume command of the *Edimburgh*, showed how he was appreciated by his officers and men. The former rowed him off to the destroyer *Otter*, which was to take him to Woomung, and the latter manned the rigging and cheered lustily as the *Otter* passed by.

In connection with the lawn tennis tournament of the Hongkong Cricket Club members are reminded that the first round is to be finished by Tuesday. It is also to be understood that only one extra day will be granted for each day the ground is closed to play. Yesterday's results in the competitions were as follows:—"A" Class Handicap—Slada, owes 1/6, beat Harold, 15. (6-4, 4-6, 6-3).—"B" Class Handicap—Lee, owes 15-4, beat O. D. Thomson, owes 3/6 (6-1, 6-4).

Another Canton passenger-boat has met with a sad mishap, and over a score of persons have lost their lives thereby. She was laden with passengers, some of whom were going to Ping Chow and others on grave-worshipping business. When the latter place was reached the passengers on board rushed to one side, and nearly capsized the craft. As it was nearly four o'clock the boat was thrown in the water, and one score at least were drowned, notwithstanding that a number of boats put out to the rescue.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Nethersole Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd. \$25
C. Ewins 25
Wing Kee and Co. 25
China Export-Import and Bank Co. 20
Asper and Esmail 10
B. L. 10
Hon. F. H. May 10
T. Sercombe Smith 10
Francisco Lee Yat 10
Captain C. V. Lloyd 5

In consequence of a number of foreigners having of late been travelling about the Liang Kiang provinces at random, rendering it very hard for the local authorities to be prepared to give the protection and care necessary in these unsettled times, Viceroy Liu Kung-yi, of Nanking, has made it known to the various Consuls there that foreigners desirous of travelling in the province of Kiangsu will in future be required to have their passports first vised at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs and to notify where they intend to go, so that the authorities of these places may have time to prepare the necessary steps for their special protection. Failing this procedure, the Viceroy declines to accept any responsibility for the safety of such foreign travellers.

On Wednesday evening a well-attended benefit concert was given in St. Patrick's Club to Sergeant O'Toole, late of the Naval Yard Police, who is leaving for home on the 17th inst. by the *Kwaiy Albert*. The band of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers gave their services gratuitously, as did those who appeared on the programme, which included nearly every feature of variety entertainment. The concert was arranged by Sergeant Conway, R.E., and other friends. Sergeant O'Toole has seen twenty-five years' service in the colony, eighteen as sergeant. He has been allowed a gratuity of \$1,200, and as he is the father of a large family, the concert was arranged in order to make it unnecessary to encroach on his gratuity. At the conclusion of the concert, Mr. Peake, hospital head wardmaster in Victoria Gaol, returned thanks on behalf of Mr. O'Toole.

Information has reached the colony of the death of Mr. G. E. Noble, who was formerly the Chief Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Mr. Noble was one of the very few remaining employees of the Bank in the early sixties. His first position was at Shanghai in 1836, and he took such a lively interest in his duties that he soon became a marked man, rising step by step till he attained the position of Chief Manager in 1889. In consequence of ill health he was compelled to leave the Colony, and on his return home in the nineties was given the appointment of one of the London Managers. He joined the London Committee of Directors in December, 1897, and was a member of that body till the last. Mr. J. F. S. Noble, who is now in the local branch of the Corporation, is a son of the deceased gentleman. Another son who mourns his loss is Mr. W. G. Noble, sub-accountant in the branch of the Chartered Bank at Manila. The sad event has cast a gloom over the commercial circles of the colony in which the name of Mr. Noble has been for many years so highly respected.

The U.S. "mossquito boat," *Anguilla*, from Wampatuck and Picoquit, arrived at Colombo on the 24th ult., on its way to Malakka.

The officers of the Japanese ship *Asama* testified their appreciation of the manner in which the men of their vessel had been treated at the Portsmouth Sailors' Home by sending a donation of \$5 to the institution.

The *Universal Gazette* states that it has been arranged to devote the salt taxes, the amounts obtained from retrenchments from the tribute rice transport, and *lekin* to the payment of the indemnity to various foreign Powers.

In relation to naval yards abroad, it seems, the home papers state, that a test examination has been applied locally to the expense accounts at the Malta, Gibraltar, and Hongkong dockyards for the year 1899-1900, with generally satisfactory results.

It has been decided that the expenses not only of the units themselves, but of the depots in India also of native regiments serving with the China field force, are to be borne by the home Exchequer, so that no part of the burden may fall on the Indian taxpayer.

The remains of the late Mr. M. Boyd Bredon, Commissioner Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, of 7, Sloane Court, S.W., and Ballinagart House, Co. Armagh, Ireland, have been taken home from Swatow, and were interred in Brompton Cemetery on the 9th ult.

It is stated that Russia is no longer opposing the Sultan of Turkey's project to send a mission to China, and Germany is again pressing him to send the mission. The Sultan has given orders to provide immediately to meet the expenses, so that it may leave as soon as possible.

The N.C. Daily News mentions a Peking despatch to the effect that the Japanese military officials in that city have lately issued a proclamation inviting the natives to enlist in a Chinese regiment which the former intend to raise after the manner of the Weihaiwei Chinese Regiment.

The Russian volunteer fleet is to be strengthened by the addition of two cruisers and three transports. The reason assigned is that events in the Far East may make it advisable to enrol several of the finest and fastest of the volunteer fleet cruisers under the flag of the Russian Admiral on the China Station.

The China Dinner of the London Chamber of Commerce was to be held at the Trocadero Restaurant on the 20th ult. Mr. William Keavick, M.P., was to preside, and amongst those who promised to be present were, General the Hon. Sir Andrew Clarke, Mr. Joseph Walton, M.P., Mr. R. A. Yerburgh, M.P., and Professor R. K. Douglas.

From the explanatory memorandum of the Secretary of State for War relating to the Army Estimates for 1901-1902, it appears that a sum of £2,160,000 is set down in the current estimates for the operations in China, against £3,450,000 last year. Provision is also made for two additional Indian native battalions for service at Singapore and Hongkong.

According to the *Universal Gazette*, the Powers have already consented to hand back the Clarendon Court, the Board of Civil Office and the Board of Revenue, which are within the proposed new area for the Legation quarter at Peking. They, however, demand a very large indemnity for the buildings, as they suspect the Board of Revenue still has secret treasures.

Mr. Hiram S. Maxim, lecturing last month in New York on the subject of high explosives, predicted that the warship of the future will be of the gunboat type, the vessel being fitted with a couple of torpedo guns. These guns and their projectiles will be of such a deadly nature that one shot charged with a certain high explosive will be sufficient of itself to disable totally the most powerful battleship.

The Yangtze being at present clearer than usual, it appears that the natives give their own interpretation of the phenomenon. They say that Russia, instead of demanding the three Eastern provinces, has abandoned the demand in exchange for the Yangtze Valley and the clearness of the water is an omen of the approaching Russians. The officials are taking steps to prevent the exodus of rich people which has already begun, due to this belief, and explain to the people that the absence of the usual turbidity is due to the drought at the sources of the river far west.

A Portuguese boy in a public school in Malacca was told (says the *Bombay Catholic Enquirer*) to write all he knew about the English, and his estimate of the Malacca specimens of the race is not altogether flattering. This is what he wrote, the spelling being amended except in the one marvellous word "dout," which means dog-cart.—English is very proud and very white. They are mostly governors, schoolmaster, policemen, magistrates, and few are lawyers, and doctors and bays, and many other things. They never work. They wear hats and boots and ride in douts. Some English go to church, but only once. They are clever tennis and ball games, and eat much beef and other things. Some are married. One of their great delights smoking cigars and shooting and raining coming home in it. English is clever at all things. My father says Portuguese black and ugly, and catch fish, but English is white and pretty and eats fish what is caught. Father is black and ugly, but making nets. English is very fierce. If anybody does something they swear. English women is few. They ride and play the music and sing and make faces. It is easy no work nor little houses. I don't know any more English. That is all I know.

The British Consular Court at Singapore has granted leave to prosecute Mrs. O'Leary, the editor of the *Siam Free Press*, on a charge of criminal libel.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Mail* says that in addition to the 108 field guns already delivered and ready for issue to eighteen batteries, the British War Department has now ordered from Germany twelve quick-firing guns of the Ehrhardt pattern.

The *Times*, commenting on Lord Wolseley's speech during the now celebrated Army Debate in the House of Lords, says—Lord Wolseley's own conduct unhappily offers an argument which would be conclusive in the absence of all others against piling upon the Commander-in-Chief more duties and responsibilities than now belong to the office.

The following is the Kaiser's address at Wilhelmshaven last month to the German Marines about to leave for Kiaochau—"Soldiers, you are going to a foreign country which has learnt by the events of the last few months what German discipline and German bravery mean. The foreigner has learnt what it is to insult the German Emperor and his soldiers. A severe lesson has been taught our enemy, and all nations have seen how Germans fight, conquer, die. They all respect our military science and education. May you, therefore, give proof abroad of irrefragable discipline, obedience, bravery, and all good qualities of mind and body. May you so act that the glory of the Fatherland may become known to the whole world, that the scutcheon of the army and the navy remain unblemished, the flag unsoiled. I expect you to act as your comrades out there have done."

The commander of a Russian warship recently made an application to withdraw supplies from a United States warehouse at Philadelphia without the payment of duty, under the American laws, which permit this privilege to warships of those nations which grant the same to vessels of the United States navy. The Treasury asked the State Department whether this courtesy was actually extended to American warships in Russian waters, and Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, on being questioned on the matter, replied in the affirmative. The commander's application was thereupon granted. Subsequently Count Cassini expressed a doubt as to the correctness of his former statement, saying he would make inquiries. The collector of Customs at Philadelphia has, therefore, been ordered not to allow the withdrawal of the goods until a further communication has been received from Count Cassini.

The following curious story is told in the home papers.—Starting from the port of Buenos Ayres in the early days of December, the British ship *Charing Cross* had in her after-hold nearly 1,000 tons of brown sugar intended for the use of the British public. But from some reason or other this load of sweetness suffered a sea change into something rich and strange, and when the vessel reached the London Docks Hold No. 3 was found to be filled with rich brown, toffee sufficient to meet the wants of thousands of London children. For weeks the dock labourers have been engaged in cutting out this huge coagulated mass by means of pickaxes and other massive implements, and to judge by appearances, it will be three or four weeks yet before they arrive at the end of this linked sweetness long drawn out. Everything on board the vessel is sticky, and the air which comes from the hold is reminiscent of the nursery cockery of childhood.

Writing on the loss of the *Suthiang*, the Special Correspondent of the *Morning Post* says:—"When you come to examine the facts of the case you will find that, putting aside the concurrent circumstances, the actual cause of death was simply bad navigation, based partly on ignorance of the currents, which might happen to any ship in any dangerous passage. The *Suthiang* did not run on any unknown rock; she was wrecked on a clearly-marked obstruction, against which she was carried by the force of the river's current, for which due allowance was not made. But it is not at all proved that steamers may not ply a profitable trade through the gorges in summer, and though the Germans have run on a snag at their first attempt, they are not likely to be deterred thereby from future endeavours. It must always be remembered that the Germans, inspired doubtless by their Emperor, are doing everything in their power to establish a trade on the Yangtze that it will be impossible for the British in the future to claim any right to an exclusive control of the great river basin."

The "Imperial Opal," which we have already mentioned as a contribution from an Australian to the Crown regalia in honour of the new Commonwealth, in its present state is about 2in. long and close upon 1 1/2 in. in depth, with a weight of 250 carats. It is thus one of the largest opals ever seen, but its size is not considered so remarkable as its quality. It brilliancy almost approaches that of the diamond; the colours of the ruby, the emerald, and the amethyst are all clearly marked, and in a good light there appears to be a background of purple. What is termed the "fire" of the gem is particularly admired. The stone comes from the Opalton district of Western Queensland, which, with Duck-creek at the other side of the colony, produces the finest opals in the world. It was discovered about six years ago, and in course of removal from its ironstone matrix a piece was broken off. The breakage was hardly a misfortune, for the gem in its original form could scarcely have been put to any considerable use, so great was the length in proportion to the breadth.

TELEGRAMS.

DAILY PRESS SERVICE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

SHANGHAI, 11th April, 7.54 p.m.

COURT TO START FOR Peking IN MAY.

The Chinese report that the Imperial Court actually proceeds to Peking in Roman on the 7th May.

LONDON, 10th March, 7.45 a.m.

INDEMNITY OF \$500,000,000.

Mr. Rockhill reports to Washington that the claims of the Powers on China aggregate \$500 million dollars.

UNITED STATES SUGGEST A COMPROMISE.

Mr. Rockhill has been instructed strenuously to oppose the demands of certain Powers. Mr. Hay suggests that the Powers assent to a fifty per cent. reduction, recompensing themselves by additional commercial concessions from China.

GENERAL NEWS.

LONDON, 10th March, 7.45 p.m.

NAVAL FETES IN FRANCE—THE USUAL SPECULATIONS.

President Loubet visited the Russian squadron at Villefranche, afterwards proceeding to Toulon, where the French and Italian squadrons were assembled. There is much speculation as to the probable outcome of the fêtes.

REUTER'S SERVICE.

LONDON, 8th April.

RUSSIA AND THE MANCHURIAN QUESTION.

In an amplified statement concerning Russia's attitude towards China, sent officially published in St. Petersburg, it is declared that Russia is resolved to maintain the integrity of China, and that her only object in the recent negotiations was to secure guarantees for a peaceful construction of the railway.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

Several prominent political journals in Russia are already discussing the possibility of an armed collision between Russia and Japan.

LONDON, 9th April.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Colonel Plumer has occupied Pietersburg, meeting with only slight opposition. The Boers evacuated their position the previous night, exploding two truckloads of ammunition. Colonel Plumer captured two engines and forty trucks. A detachment consisting of 100 men from the Fifth Lancers and Yeomanry was attacked near Abertons by 400 Boers. After resisting from daybreak until eleven, they were surrounded and captured, 25 only escaping.

THE SIEGE TRAIN INSPECTION.

Brigadier General Pipoo, Commanding R.A. China Field Force, accompanied by Brigade Major, Capt. Corhead, D.S.O., concluded his inspection of the Siege Train at Kowloon yesterday. As on the previous day the men turned out early in the morning, and prepared for a heavy field day. The officer in charge of the Siege Train was Col. Perrett, who was accompanied by Capt. Farned. The officer commanding the 15th Southern Division, R.A., was Capt. Tryack, and Capt. Galbraith, commanded the 16th Western. The men and guns were first formed up on the square facing the camp in three companies. The 15th Southern were in two companies, and the 16th Western in one. The troops then marched past in column and quarters column, after which the guns were inspected, and the men put through physical drill with arms, and subsequently in shirt sleeves. The evolutions were rapidly carried out, and at the close General Pipoo briefly addressed the men. He said he was very pleased with all he had seen, more especially at the physical drill, and complimented the troops upon the smart and soldierly way they had manipulated the guns, notwithstanding the atmospheric disadvantages.

The men comprising the Siege Train contingent, now in Kowloon, left England on 9th December, 1899, and arrived in South Africa on Boxing Day of that year. They left South Africa at the end of July, 1900, for China, and they have been stationed at Walhaiwei, as well as Kowloon. The guns they have with them are the 9.2in. and the 6in. Howitzers. The former have never been in action, but the latter were taken to Paardeburg, and used during the latter part of the bombardment of Cronje's stronghold. They fired nineteen rounds, and Cronje surrendered the next day. Of course, it is not presumed that the rounds wholly brought about the surrender, but they did a great deal towards attaining that object.

We learn that it is published in the official printed relief that the 15th Southern will proceed to Torkie, if the circumstances in South Africa warrant such a course, but nothing definite is known as to the future whereabouts of the 15th Western, R.A. The other company of the 15th Southern, now at Pretoria, is likely to remain there for some time to come.

SUPREME COURT

Thursday, 11th April.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR A. G. WISE
(PUNISHMENT)

SHONIA SINGH V. ALA SINGH.
This was an action brought to recover damages for malicious prosecution. Mr. Robinson (instructed by Mr. Grist) appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Hesse represented the defendant.
The plaintiff, a watchman in Government employ, residing in Kowloon, City, complained that on 18th February last the defendant (described in the pleadings as unemployed) maliciously and without reasonable and probable cause, preferred a false charge of larceny from the person against him (the plaintiff) and caused him to be arrested at Yau-mat-tei and detained in custody until the morning of the 20th February, when he was released on bail. On the following day the charge was heard by Mr. Kemp and dismissed. By reason of the arrest and imprisonment, he (the plaintiff) alleged that he had suffered damage to his credit and reputation, and besides had incurred special damage to the amount of \$50, being the costs of his solicitors (Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) incurred in respect of the prosecution. He (the plaintiff) prayed that the defendant might be ordered to pay to the plaintiff the sum of \$500, as and by way of damages.
The defendant denied that he caused the arrest of the plaintiff, but that he had sufficient reasonable and probable cause. At the magisterial hearing, however, the plaintiff was bound over in a personal bond of \$50 to keep the peace for six months, and had not, it was submitted, suffered any special or other damage.
Upon counsel opening the proceedings, His Lordship took exception to remarks upon the state of the pleadings. He had nothing to say with regard to the petition as it stood, but he did not think the answer had been drawn properly, or that it was a good pleading. In the claim it was stated that there had been larceny from the person, and inasmuch as the answer stated that the plaintiff was bound over to keep the peace, he (His Lordship) thought the plaintiff should have applied to have struck out that paragraph from the answer as being irrelevant. If they were going to have pleadings in those cases they were to have them properly or not at all.
Mr. Robinson for the plaintiff said that on 18th February his client was paying a visit to some of the non-commissioned officers of the 2nd Sikh Regiment at Kowloon, and was seated in one of the tents when the defendant came along. Knowing one or two of the men in the tent, the defendant told him that he would not go near them as the plaintiff was a bad man. The latter took umbrage at the assertion, and there was the usual rough and tumble. The plaintiff was seized by the hair of the head, and the defendant was held by the beard during the scuffle, and in the course of which it was alleged that the plaintiff had rebbed the defendant. The plaintiff was, however, eventually taken into a tent by one of the sergeants-major, who thought it was not fit for that sort of thing to go on outside the tent. The defendant was similarly treated by another non-commissioned officer and eventually told to leave the camp. He did so, and a short time afterwards returned, and gave the plaintiff into custody on a charge of stealing \$115 from his person during the scuffle. No money was, however, found upon his person, and he was defended by Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist at the police court and discharged.
Counsel in support of his contention that his client was arrested without reasonable and probable cause, cited the case of *Taylor v. Williams* (2 B. & C. 185), where it was laid down that slight evidence of the defendant's knowledge of the insufficiency of the charge was all that was required. The defendant had to prove a negative, and the only case he would cite was that of *Bunt v. Gibbons*, reported in the *Law Journal Reports*, 1861 (New Series) v. 30, where the defendant in an action for maliciously and without reasonable or probable cause, procuring the plaintiff to be apprehended on a charge of felony, could not rely on circumstances of mere suspicion as evidence of reasonable or probable cause. Counsel for the defendant, on the other hand, contended that the case could be found, and it would be very difficult in giving a decision applicable to all the various cases in which the question might arise, which of course must depend on their own circumstances. In the cited case there were certain circumstances which might have allowed the defendant to make enquiries about the plaintiff, but they amounted to nothing like reasonable or probable cause; if given in evidence on the prosecution of the plaintiff they ought not in the slightest degree to have been taken into consideration. He (counsel) submitted that upon the evidence which he would adduce he was entitled to a judgment with costs.
The plaintiff was sworn, and generally bore the statement of counsel in his examination in chief. In cross-examination he said he had only been six months in his present position. Prior to that he was at Lai-chi-ko, where he spent sixteen months. Before taking up that position, however, he had been thirteen years in employ at the reservoir, and prior to that even he was in the police for five years. He left the police because he had complied with his agreement. He was never charged with felony, but he was placed under arrest by Mr. Hesse (Mr. Wise) when that gentleman was on the Magisterial Bench.
Mr. Robinson asked the reason for taking that line of cross-examination.
Mr. Hesse to break down his credit of course. It is only a question of reputation.
His Lordship: I know all about it. I remember the man very well, and it is well that it is brought out in this way.
Mr. C. A. D. Malbon produced the proceedings of the police court in the prosecution, which were submitted in support of the plaintiff's case, and at the close Mr. Hesse addressed the Court. He submitted that in an action for malicious prosecution the onus proving malice, or that the arrest was made without reasonable or probable cause, was upon the plaintiff. In the present case that had not been done, and the plaintiff had not made out his case. He was surprised that evidence which had been tendered for the defence in the police court had not been produced in this court. The onus of proof was fully laid down in *Bose*, and from that his Lordship would see exactly what took place when the charge was heard. It would be noted that there had been enmity of

feeling between the parties, which the plaintiff admitted had been in existence for many years. He (Mr. Hesse) submitted the action should be dismissed.

His Lordship in delivering judgment remarked that the pleadings in the action had been ordered, and were filed in the usual way. He had referred at the opening by counsel to the defect in them, and he hoped that in future any pleading filed in that court would be drafted straight, for it was evident that those in the present proceedings were far from being so. The sole question in his Lordship's mind was, Was the man robbed? In his Lordship's opinion he was not robbed at all, and he thought, the whole thing was a fabrication. He knew that men like the parties in the action were apt to do what was stated to have been done in that instance. They had a row, and then, on the spur of the moment, they went to the police and charged each other. There would be judgment for the plaintiff for \$100, with costs.

POLICE COURT.

Thursday, 11th April.

BEFORE MR. HAZELAND.

AN UNLUCKY FIRM.

Messrs. Drex & Company, watchmakers, 10, Queen's Road Central. would appear to be the special mark of every law-breaker in the colony. Within three months have they been burgled, and the success of the thieves on both occasions in getting away with a good deal of plunder seems to have inspired every "crook" in the colony with a spirit of emulation. On Wednesday afternoon a Chinaman of the coolie class entered the shop and asked to be shown some watches. A trayful was submitted for his inspection by Mr. Drex, who, after the watches had been turned over several times, detected the coolie in the act of slipping one up his sleeve. He immediately arrested the would-be thief and handed him over to the custody of Indian constable 576, who took him to the station. The watch was valued at \$8.50.
His Worship passed sentence of one month's hard labour.

THE USES OF A TURBAN.

That a turban has uses other than as an article of headgear was amply demonstrated in Wanchin (No. 2) Police Station on Wednesday evening. Hearing a noise of squabbling outside the station, Inspector Collett went out and found an Indian groom from the remount depot and a ricksha coolie pulling one another about the roadway. They were arrested, and in the charge-room the coolie accused the groom of refusing to pay his ricksha fare. The latter was searched, and skillfully concealed in his turban was found the leather apron belonging to the ricksha. The apron weighed between two and three pounds, but the groom nevertheless protested that he had not the slightest knowledge of its presence in his turban.
He was charged with the larceny of the apron and sentenced to 14 days' hard labour. The ricksha coolie was found to have no license, and was fined \$5 for unlawfully plying for hire.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Two stone-carriers were brought up on remand charged with the robbery with violence of Wong Kin, a married woman, at Fo Pang Valley, Kowloon, on the 6th inst.
They pleaded guilty and were committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions.

BEFORE MR. KEMP.

THEFT FROM THE DOCK COMPANY.
A coolie denied stealing a piece of brass, value \$5, the property of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, on the 10th inst.
A watchman with the Company said he found the brass strapped to the defendant's thigh beneath his dress.
Sentence was passed of one month's hard labour.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

To-morrow there will be a race for a Cup presented by the Vice-Commodore, open to all yachts, the First and Second classes. Courses from usual starting line round a mark-boat off Quarry Bay, Kowloon Rock, the buoy at the South end of the shoal in Hungshom Bay, mark-boat of Quarry Bay, Kowloon Rock, and back to starting line, all yachts to port.

START.

The yachts will be anchored in line to the west line with all sails down. At the second gun they will get under way as they please. Anchors must be weighed, not slipped. Halliards may be hoisted on to sail to begin to be hoisted before the second gun. Yachts will be anchored according to numbers drawn by lot, number one being nearest the mark-boat.

HANDICAP.

Alannah allows	40 secs.
Bonito	2 min.
Erie	4 "
M. Marian	4 "
Chanticleer	4 "
Meteor	5 "
Gloria	5 "
Doreen	6 "
Active	8 "
Lark	10 "
Payne	11 "
Ladybird	12 "

On Sunday, the 11th Club Race will take place over Course No. 5.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The T. K. K. steamer *America* Maru, with mails, &c., left Shanghai for this port on the 10th inst. at noon.

The T. K. K. steamer *Hongkong Maru*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port via Honolulu, Yokohama, Inland Sea, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai on the 9th inst.

The N. Y. K. steamer *Sauki Maru* (European Line) left Kobe via Moji for this port on the 10th inst., and is expected to arrive here on the 17th inst.

The C. P. E. steamer *Empress of China* arrived at Kobe at 7 p.m. on Tuesday, the 9th inst., and left again at noon on Wednesday for Yokohama, where she was due to arrive at 1 p.m. yesterday.

The P. M. steamer *China*, with mails, &c., which left here on the 12th ult. for San Francisco via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu, arrived at her destination on the 8th inst.

The P. & O. steamer *Trenton* left Bombay for this port on the 10th inst.

The C. P. E. steamer *India* arrived at Nagasaki at 7 a.m. on the 11th inst., and left again at 4 p.m. same day for Shanghai, where she is due to arrive at 7 a.m. on Saturday, the 13th inst.

NEW FOREIGN OFFICE PUBLICATION ON CHINA.

Under the heading of "China, No. 2, 1901," the Foreign Office issued at the beginning of March a despatch received in the previous month from His Majesty's Ambassador in St. Petersburg regarding the Russo-Chinese Agreement as to Manchuria. The despatch reads as follows:—

Sir C. Scott to the Marquis of Lansdowne.—(Received February 11.)
St. Petersburg, February 6, 1901.

My Lord.
I have the honour to report that I found an opportunity to-day, whilst avoiding any appearance of asking explanation of Russia's proceedings in Manchuria, to ascertain from Count Lamsdorff what might be stated as the actual facts with regard to the alleged Agreement between Russia and China as to Southern Manchuria in case interpellations were addressed to His Majesty's Government in Parliament on this subject.

Count Lamsdorff gave me the true version of what had taken place very readily. He said that as far as he had read the allegations in the Press which would probably give rise to questions in Parliament, they had asserted that Russia had concluded, or was engaged in concluding with China, a Convention or permanent arrangement which would give Russia new rights and a virtual Protectorate in Southern Manchuria.

This was quite untrue, and the only ground for the rumour must have been the fact that the Russian military authorities who had been engaged in the temporary occupation and pacification of that province had been directed, when reinstating the Chinese authorities in their former posts, to arrange with the local civil authorities the terms of a *modus vivendi* between them for the duration of the simultaneous presence of Russian and Chinese authorities in Southern Manchuria, the object being to prevent the recurrence of disturbances in the vicinity of the Russian frontier and to protect the railway from the Russian frontier to Port Arthur.

Some of the details of the proposed *modus vivendi* had been sent for consideration to St. Petersburg, but no Convention or arrangement with the Central Government of China or of a permanent character had been concluded with regard to Manchuria, nor had the Emperor any intention of departing in any way from the assurances which he had publicly given that Manchuria would be entirely restored to its former condition in the Chinese Empire as soon as circumstances admitted of it.

Russia was in the same position with regard to fixing a final date for evacuating Manchuria as the Allies found themselves with regard to the evacuation of Peking and the Province of Pechili.

When it came to the final and complete evacuation of Manchuria the Russian Government would be obliged to obtain from the Central Government of China an effective guarantee against the recurrence of the recent attack on her frontier and the destruction of her railway, but had no intention of seeking this guarantee in any acquisition of territory or of an actual or virtual Protectorate over Manchuria, the object being to simply guarantee the faithful observance in the future by China of the terms of the Agreement, with which she had been unable to fulfil during the disturbances.

The terms of this guarantee might possibly form the subject of conversation here between Count Lamsdorff and the Chinese Minister, or be left for discussion at Peking.

Meanwhile it might be confidently stated that any arrangements which may have given rise to the allegations in the Press were purely of the temporary character of a *modus vivendi* between the Russian military authorities and the local civil authorities in Southern Manchuria, that no Convention or arrangement had been concluded with the Central Government of China in contemplation of any alteration of the former international status of that province, which would be restored to China when all the temporary measures taken by the Russian military authorities would cease, and everything at Newchwang and elsewhere be replaced in its former position.—I have, &c.,
(Signed) CHARLES S. SCOTT.

The following note is appended to the despatch by the Foreign Office.
Note.—His Majesty's Ambassador in a telegram dated February 27th, 1901, states that Count Lamsdorff has no objection to the publication of this despatch as an accurate report of the language held by him in conversation with Sir C. Scott.

LORD CURZON ON HIS ADMINISTRATION.

A Calcutta telegram of the 27th ult. says:—The Viceroy of India, in his speech on the Budget last evening, in closing the meeting of the Legislative Council, reviewed the administration, placed as of the first importance the formation of the new Frontier Province and the substitution of the policy of Frontier Garrisons, drawn from the people themselves, for large forts and isolated posts which involved considerable expense. The next improvement in the Administration was that of preventing the frequent removal of officers.—The Viceroy, referring to the interminable writing which was necessary as a tyranny of the pen must be feared, described the steps taken to reduce this drawback.

He regarded the change in the currency system as most successful. The 16-ponny rupee would have been readily accepted if it had existed at the beginning of the time of its adoption of the gold standard, which must gradually accelerate the flow of capital into India.

His desire to see 25,000 miles of railways in India had already been gratified. He dealt at length with the recent question that the association of railways had been the cause of the famine, and proved conclusively the reverse.

Regarding the reduction of cable charges between India and Europe, he held the opinion that no reform worth having would be less than a 50 per cent. reduction. They had succeeded in persuading the Companies to agree to an immediate reduction to half-a-crown per word, and a further reduction to two shillings when the traffic justified it. Since then, however, the arrangement had been suspended owing to the clauses in connection with the telegraphic conveniences requiring the assent to the change of rates to the Foreign Powers through the various territories the wires were laid. This he described as an intolerable position. Great Britain must find a way by which she would be mistress of the principal lines of communication. He thought one shilling per word was what they should work for.

The recent Census returns, he said, were not gratifying. Still, the average incomes had increased, the land under cultivation had increased 23 million acres in 20 years, and the evidences of industrial development were bright spots at a time when they were contending with a vicious recrudescence of Plague and the terrible desolation of famine.

GERMAN VIEW OF THE RUSSIANISATION OF MANCHURIA.

The *Ostasiatische Rundschau* of the 6th inst. deals with the question of Russia and Manchuria. Our contemporary says:—

At the opening of spring in each year large numbers of Chinese coolies leave the provinces of Chihai and Shantung for Vladivostok and the Amur territory, Port Arthur, and Manchuria, where they find remunerative employment in the construction of railways, harbours and fortifications. For the most part they return with the setting in of winter, bringing their savings, which from a Chinese point of view are not inconsiderable. Last year many of the coolies were compelled owing to the outbreak of the troubles in June to leave Russian territory and Manchuria early. They then arrived in Chefoo in August, from Vladivostok alone, nearly 15,000 Chinese.

The same conditions prevailing in the Amur territory, where the Chinese seem to be regarded almost as outlaws, have now put a complete stop to the emigration to Vladivostok; and so far not a single steamer carrying coolies has left Chefoo for that Port. After their experiences of last year it is unlikely that Chinese in any numbers will in the near future go to Vladivostok and the Amur territory. On the other hand more coolies than ever before have this year directed their steps towards Port Arthur and Manchuria. It is a favourable indication of the development of this territory notwithstanding this heavy increase, the demand for labourers is still active and cannot by a long way be satisfied.

That Russia will ever allow Manchuria, which is to-day practically in her hands, to be again snatched from her is not to be supposed. It will certainly not be possible, even for a giant like Russia, to swallow such a territory at one mouthful. The process must rather be a very slow one. The ostensible sovereignty of China will therefore doubtless be maintained until the Russian Government officials can grasp the old machinery of the development of this territory in this way the friction unavoidably connected with every change will be reduced to a minimum and the transfer to Russian possession will over large districts be scarcely felt.

With a just appreciation of the situation the Russians are making a beginning with the collection of the taxes and customs duties. These are in future to be collected in Manchuria by Russian officials of European nationality. From the 1st of April of this year, the Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs has placed at the disposal of the Russian Government a number of European officials who will be distributed amongst the larger towns of Manchuria for the collection of the "Inland" duties, etc. These officials receive the same salaries as before from the Chinese Customs, and are paid in addition by the Russian Government a supplementary sum of from 50 to 100 Tls. per month. As these officials will wear Russian uniforms, they will naturally be regarded by the resident population not as Chinese, but as Russian officials, and this system will, better than any other, prepare the people for an inevitable change of ownership. For, like all other Asiatic States, the Chinese consider those who collect and receive the taxes as their rulers. This intimation has not so far been shaken in China itself, as the foreign Customs collect duties only on goods brought in by ships of foreign build. Foreign goods imported in native bottoms are under the control of native officials. The collection in China of inland taxes and duties, by European officials, even if the proceeds were turned over to the Chinese Government, would be impossible for the reason that the resident population would consider this as equivalent to a renunciation by their Emperor of the supreme power. This, however, merely places the Russian action in so much the more glaring a light.

The Russianization of Manchuria has commenced with this measure, and its official incorporation in the Russian State can only be a question of time.
A very interesting point about Russia's persistent endeavour to get China to sign the new Manchurian Convention is that it has provoked Russian officials in China to acknowledge the existence of the Cassini Convention, which was for so long both officially and unofficially denied. If we do not get this new convention signed, say the Russians, "we lose all we gain by the Cassini Convention of 1896." We were plentifully ridiculed for our credulity when we published the secret treaty between Russia and China in 1896, but Russians themselves now own that we only stated facts, and we may add that the further statement we made five years ago, that that secret treaty was equivalent to a traitorous sale of Manchuria to Russia was absolutely true, and the traitor is still at work trying to persuade the Emperor to put the seal to the bargain by ratifying the new Manchurian Convention. It is satisfactory to know that Li Hung-chang is now almost entirely discredited, the Viceroy at Nanking being preferred to him as the medium for communication with the Emperor, and there is every reason to believe that Li will not much longer have any influence on the politics of China. It was an insult to the Great German Chancellor ever to call Li the Bismarck of China.—N.C. Daily News.

A POINT ABOUT THE MANCHURIAN CONVENTION.

It is officially notified that the following changes are to be made in the uniform of flag-bearers as regards the collar and cuff of the full-dress coat.—Collar.—Instead of gold lace, oakleaf pattern embroidery in gold or white cloth; piping at top as before. Collar to be 2in. high instead of 2½in., with corners slightly rounded. Cuffs.—Instead of the gold hand oakleaf embroidery 2½in. round the cuffs, with rows of ½in. distinction lace round the sleeve above the cuff, according to rank—viz., admiral two rows, rear-admiral and commodore three rows, captain one row, and ensign one row. The upper row to form a circle 2in. in diameter, in the centre of the circle a ½in. diameter. The embroidered cuff is to have ½in. piping above the embroidery. The lower row of distinction lace is to be placed ½in. above the top edge of the piping. Five years will be allowed before the alterations become compulsory.

EXPORT CARGO.

Per Imperial German Mail steamer *Stuttgart*, for and on the 3rd April, For Suez—3 boxes silk. For Trieste—150 boxes rattanware. For Genoa—182 bales raw silk, 10 cases essential oil. For New York—75 cases essential oil. For Antwerp—62 rolls matting. For Amsterdam/Rotterdam—23 pigs rattanware, 5 cases blackwoodware. For Bremen—202 rolls matting, 4 cases curios, 2 cases China ink. For Hamburg—100 boxes palmleaves, 38 bales feathers, 27 rolls matting, 14 boxes blackwoodware, 9 boxes human hair, 3 boxes furniture, 5 boxes China ink, 4 boxes leather. For Manchester—51 bales waste silk.

TRADE MARK.

HOOKS & MOSELLES.

	1 doz.	2 doz.
LAUBENHEIMER	\$11.00	\$13.00
GEACHER	12.00	14.00
NIERSTEINER	13.00	15.00
HOCHHEIMER	17.00	19.00
LIESFRAUMLICH	19.00	21.00
GETSENHEIMER KOSACKENBERG	25.00	—
HOCHHEIMER HOLLS	27.00	—
SPARKLING HOCK	23.00	25.00

WHITE WINES.

	1 doz.	2 doz.
GRAVES	\$7.00	\$8.00
Do. "Superior"	9.00	10.00
SAUTERNE	7.00	8.00
Do. "Superior"	9.00	10.00
Do. HAUT	11.00	13.00
Do. HAUT (Hampshire)	22.00	—

H. PRICE & CO.

12, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 10th April 1901. [616]

CARBOLINEUM-AVENARIUS

USED FOR OVER TWENTY YEARS.

Thoroughly reliable preservative for Wood and Stone against White Ants, Decay, Fungus Rot, and Dampness.

Sole Agents for China,

LUTGENS, EINSTAMANN & CO.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1897. [372]

AUTOMATIC MAUSER

PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.63 mm.

With CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES,

FIRING 10 SHOTS IN 2 SECONDS.

SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1900. [72]

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

WITH THIS DAY MR. E. JOCKERS

CEASED TO BE A CLERK at our Office,

and we do not hold ourselves RESPONSIBLE

for any DEBT incurred by him.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Superintendent's Office,

3, Queen's Building.

Hongkong, 1 6th March, 1901. [720]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,

LIMITED.

THE TWELFTH ORDINARY AN-

NUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLD-

ERS in the Company will be held at the

Company's Office, No. 14, Des Voeux Road,

Victoria, on THURSDAY (SATURDAY), the

18th April, 1901, at 11 o'clock a.m. for

the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts

and the Report of the General Managers for

the year ending 31st December, 1900, declaring

a Dividend and Electing a Consulting Com-

mittee and Auditor.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company

will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 13th

April, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,

General Managers. [526]

THE CHINA BORNEO COMPANY,

LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SECOND ORDINARY YEARLY

MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the

above Company will be held at the Offices

of the Company, No. 4, Queen's Buildings, 10,

MORROW (SATURDAY), the 13th day of

April, at 12 O'CLOCK (NOON), to receive a

Statement of Accounts to the 31st December,

1900, and the Report of the Manager and

Consulting Committee, and to Elect a Con-

sulting Committee and Auditor.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company

will be CLOSED from the 9th March to the

13th April, both days inclusive.

J. WHEELER,

Manager. [574]

HONGKONG, 27th March, 1901.

OLIVERS FREEMOUND MINES,

LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL

MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the

above Company will be held at the Re-

gistered Offices of the Company, 38 and 40,

Queen's Road Central, on THURSDAY, the

15th April, at Noon, for the purpose of re-

ceiving the Report of the General Managers,

together with a Statement of Accounts for the

year ending 31st December, 1900.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company

will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 13th

April, both days inclusive.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,

General Managers. [913]

Hongkong, 1st April 1901.

THE GREAT EASTERN AND CALE-

DONIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY,

LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-

ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

of the above-named Company, will be held at

the Offices of the General Agents, No. 14, Des

Voeux Road, Hongkong, on THURSDAY

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

M. R. J. WACKER and M. L. GLISS-
MANN have been Authorized to Sign
our Firm by PROSECUTION from this date.
CARLOWITZ & CO.

Hongkong & Canton,
11th April, 1901. [907]

FOR SALE

A COTTAGE PIANO, in Splendid
Condition.
Enquire at—
No. 36, MORRISON HILL ROAD,
Wanchai.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1901. [908]

WANTED—A SEWING MACHINE
(Chain Stitch). Wilcox & Giese
preferred.
Apply—
MACHINE,
Care of Office of this Paper.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1901. [909]

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Underigned has received instructions
to Sell by Public Auction,
on
TUESDAY,
the 10th April, 1901, at 2 p.m. sharp,
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,
(Arrived from the North),
A FINE AND VALUABLE COLLEC-
TION OF
CHINESE PORCELAIN
AND CURIOS,
From Various Dynasties,
Comprising—
PORCELAINS IN FIVE COLOR, HAW-
THORN PATTERN, BLUE AND WHITE,
RED, GREEN, &c., &c.
OLD PEKING CLOISONNES and very
BARE BRONZES.
JADESTONE VASES, BUCKLES and
TEAPOTS.
SOOCHOW LACQUER, PEKING
SNUFF BOTTLES, BAMBOO CARV-
INGS, &c., &c.
Also
A FINE LOT OF EMBROIDERIES.
Terms—Cash on delivery.
On View from Monday, 15th April.
Catalogues will be issued.
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1901. [1001]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.
THE Company's Steamship

"HAICHING."
Captain Hall, will be despatched for the above
ports TO-MORROW, the 13th inst., at NOON.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LARRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1901. [906]

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE.

FOR SHANGHAI.
THE Steamship

"LOONGMOON."
Captain F. W. Schulz, will be despatched for
the above port TO-MORROW, the 13th inst.,
at 4 p.m., instead of as previously notified.
This steamer has superior accommodation
for First and Second Class Passengers.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSEN & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1901. [1000]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNERS of Cargo in connection with
the above Steamer are hereby informed that
their goods, with the exception of Opium,
Tea-ware and Valuables, are being landed and
stored at their risks into the Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.,
Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be
obtained immediately after landing.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless
intimation is received from the Consignee
before 11 a.m. TO-DAY, the 11th inst., re-
questing it to be landed here.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed
after THURSDAY, the 12th inst., at NOON,
will be subject to rent and landing charges.
All claims must be sent in to me on or before
the 15th inst., or they will not be recognized.
All damaged packages will be examined on
THURSDAY, the 12th inst., at 3 p.m.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1901. [2]

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS will
be ready to-morrow and will contain—
Leading Articles—
The Manchurian Convention.
A Decade of Foreign Trade in China.
The Russo-American Tariff War.
A Victoria Memorial in Hongkong.
The Water Authority and the Rain.
The Chinese Telegram.
Hongkong Sanitary Board.
Return of the Australian Naval Contingent.
Canton.
Tientsin.
The Missionaries and the Chinese.
Foonchow Tea-trade.
Theatre Royal.
Punjom Mining Co., Ltd.
Oriente Hotel Co., Ltd.
'Change Doings.
Supreme Court.
Hongkong Rifle Association.
Royal Hongkong Golf Club.
Bowling.
Subscription, \$12 per Annum, payable in
advance; postage, 2s.
Extra copies 30 cents each, Cash.
Copies can be posted from the Office to
addresses sent; including postage 34 cents each,
or \$1 for three copies Cash.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1901.

FOR SALE

RURAL BUILDING LOT 103, BARKER
ROAD.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND
FINANCE CO., LIMITED.
Hongkong, 31st January, 1901.

ENTERTAINMENT

THEATRE ROYAL.

CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

UNDER the Direction of Mr. ROBERT
BEUTON.
Representative—Mr. ALLAN HAMILTON.

TUESDAY, APRIL 10TH.

THE
BROUGH COMEDY CO.
BROUGH COMEDY CO.
BROUGH COMEDY CO.

Miss Temple. Miss Ada Rochfort.
Miss Grace Noble. Miss Gillies Gifford.
Miss Berrie Thompson. Miss De Courcy.
Miss Evelyn Marthens.

Mr. W. T. Lovell. Mr. H. Grattan.
Mr. Reg. Dartrey. Mr. M. Majeroni.
Mr. Leslie Victor. Mr. G. McMahon.
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Mr. McIntyre. Mr. Hards.

Mr. Brough.

AUCTION

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 201.

THE following Particulars and Conditions
of Sale of CROWN LAND BY PUBLIC
AUCTION, to be held at the Office of the
Public Works Department, on MONDAY, the
15th day of APRIL, 1901, at 3 p.m., are published
for general information.
By Command.
T. SERCOMBE SMITH,
Acting Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 23rd March, 1901. [969]

Particulars and Conditions of the Letting by
Public Auction, to be held on
MONDAY, the 15th day of APRIL, 1901,
at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public
Works Department, by Order of His Ex-
cellency the Governor, of One Lot of
Crown Land, in the Colony of Hong-
kong, for a term of 75 years, with the
option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be
fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the
KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Lot No. 1. Boundary Measurements.

Lot No. 2. Boundary Measurements.

Lot No. 3. Boundary Measurements.

Lot No. 4. Boundary Measurements.

Lot No. 5. Boundary Measurements.

Lot No. 6. Boundary Measurements.

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Lot No. 69. Boundary Measurements.

Lot No. 70. Boundary Measurements.

TO LET.

TWO very spacious and well ventilated

RESIDENCES with GARDENS and TENNIS
LAWNS, each containing 6 ROOMS

INSURANCES

THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY OF TORONTO, CANADA.
INCORPORATED 1851.
CAPITAL 240,000.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

W. MEYERINK & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1900. [1512]

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG

The Undersigned AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT FIRE and Marine Risks at Current Rates.

SIEMSEN & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1895. [1513]

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIX-LE-CHAPPEL.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BRÜCKELMANN & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. [1514]

"L'UNION" FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
(Established 1829).

THE Undersigned, having been appointed GENERAL AGENT for the above Company, is prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at current rates.

A. B. MARTY,
Agent.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1900. [2784]

"L'URBAINE" FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
(Established 1838).

THE Undersigned, having been appointed GENERAL AGENT for the above Company, is prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at current rates.

P. LEMAITRE & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 7th February, 1901. [439]

SALAMANDER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

HOTZ, S. JACOB & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1900. [33]

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

HOTZ, S. JACOB & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1900. [33]

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1899

I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £3,000,000 0 0
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, 2,750,000 0 0
PAID-UP CAPITAL, 687,500 0 0
II. FINE FUNDS, 2,731,183 13 7

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1900. [1872]

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE, LONDON

FOUNDED 1710.
The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SIEMSEN & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1892. [150]

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SIEMSEN & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1872. [29]

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE

The Undersigned, are now prepared to GRANT POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE at Current Rates.

DOUGLAS LAPPRAIK & CO.,
Agents for the Phoenix Fire Office.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1897. [32]

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Hongkong Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1901. [915]

NOTICE

TO THE PUBLIC AND OFFICERS OF SHIPS.

When in MOVI go to THE AMERICAN HOUSE Where good European Accommodation can be obtained at Yen 5 per day.

Address—NISHI HOK-MACHI, KOKOMO: Moji, 17th January, 1901. [55]

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SPORT AND ANECDOTE.

By an Old Poet.

THE UNIVERSAL "BOSS" OF CRICKET.

As I have said before the wheels of the Marylebone mill grind slowly—far too slowly for cricketers in a crisis. There is a chorus of a cressendo character, calling upon the duties up at Lord's to wake from their slumbers and sit in judgment on the captains who have taken the game and the laws thereof into their own hands. Lancashire, Surrey, and Sussex declare that they are all upholders of Law 48 and Law 10, but they are yearning for a pronouncement by the authorities on the autocratic action of the captains. And when Lancashire, Surrey, and Sussex are ranged on one side it must be said that they constitute a powerful phalanx. But before going further let us endeavour to define the duties of a captain in the summer game. Surely the captain is the commander of the men, the leader of the players; he is the centurion who has the power to say unto one man "go" and he goeth, and to another "come" and he cometh. His rank and responsibility are like those of an officer in the army and the navy. The State provides the soldiers of the company, and selects the crew for the vessel. Neither captain has the privilege to choose his own men, and neither has the right when the company and the crew have been given him, to say that a certain private shall be deprived of the opportunity of shooting the enemy, and that a sailor shall not touch a rope—always provided that the men are of good conduct and competent. In the same way, I take it, the committee of our county clubs with much deliberation give the captain ten men to fight battles with on the peaceful field of cricket, and with the leader rests the responsibility of making the most of his side. If the captain does not fulfil this obligation he is not supporting the committee who have been elected by the members of the club. And if these captains enter into an agreement not to bowl certain professionals they have contracted an alliance which they have no right to make. There is no logical defence for the position the captains have assumed, and however much one may admire the bold stand they have taken in the cause of the purity of cricket, there is naught but condemnation for the method they have adopted. If there be throwing by bowlers we all want to eliminate this blot, but the way not to do it is for the captains to add to their duties those of despots, team-managers, umpires, and universal "bosses" of everything and every body.

A MODEL FOR THE COUNTY CAPTAINS.

Some couple of years ago I was spending a holiday on the extreme North-East coast of Yorkshire at a spot where one enjoyed the sea breeze and the moorland air. There was a cricket club in this Arcadia, and one evening I went down to the field, and was invited, as visitors mostly were, to join in the manly toil. I had some nice practice—especially with the bat—and the country captain, who was responsible for finding a team for a mid-week match on the morrow against Sleepy Hollow was kind enough to ask me to play for Arcadia. But I respectfully declined on the plea that I was not a native, and had no qualification. That, he said, did not matter, especially as he was playing three Oxford University men who were visitors too. But I was firm, although I eventually consented to stand umpire, so as to release a really useful man for active work in the match. On the following day, when we arrived at Sleepy Hollow cricket ground, I was astonished when an old greybeard, with spectacles on nose, a sort of Rip Van Winkle, sauntered up and inquired for our captain. Rip Van Winkle proceeded to toss him for choice of innings, and having lost they agreed upon the boundaries, and the time for drawing stumps. When the play began I found that Rip Van Winkle was my rival as umpire, and moreover he deputed the bowlers to open the attack, and ordered the fielders to their places. I thought he was the quaintest umpire I had ever seen, but some of the villagers of Sleepy Hollow looked upon me as a freak fit for Barnum's show when I gave one of my own side out caught at the wicket—as he was. I did not understand that my duty was to play twelfth man. But old "Rip" did his side many a good turn; he was never appealed to in vain. When Arcadia had finished their innings we all went into the little summerhouse that did duty for the pavilion, and there I found Rip Van Winkle writing out in the score-book the order of going-in for the Sleepy Hollow eleven. I could restrain my curiosity no longer. Very diplomatically I ventured to quietly ask a stranger who the old gentleman umpire was. "Oh," said my informant, "He's the captain of Sleepy Hollow!" A flood of light poured in on my dull mind. I think the captains of our counties evidently wish to imitate Rip Van Winkle—for they want to be captains and umpires too. I suggest that they should combine the offices as old "Rip" did—or else that they should mind their own business of playing cricket; their work should be restricted to the field.

THE FAITHFUL UMPIRE.

But old "Rip" was a study, and as I looked at his spectacled nose I could not help thinking that this surely was the umpire who was rather defective in vision, and being appealed to made answer—"He's not out if it's our Joe." I could also imagine him giving a batsman his marching orders, and the said batsman calling the said umpire a liar. Old "Rip" is the man who would have promptly said—"I know I be, but out you goes all the same." "Mold is a fair bowler, but the captain-umpires are trying to bar him out all the same. They have thrown him at Lockwood, Bland, and Geeson. Some of that mud will stick. Only the other day I was chatting to one of the finest cricketers the world ever saw, and one of the best umpires who ever gave guard. He told me that last summer he was specially requested to watch Geeson, of

Leicesterhire, and that after doing so he reported to the officials at Lord's that he could find no fault with the man's action. And yet poor feeble Leicesterhire are informed that this honest professional is a "chucker," and has been boycotted. Many of us who live for cricket have been rendered very sick by this business. When will the M.C.C. move, and when will they imitate the golfers of St. Andrews, and revise the laws of the game from end to end?

INDOOR CRICKET.

Such an influential sporting publication as *The Field* has been lamenting the death of really fine indoor games, especially during the autumn and winter, for despite the croakings of critics we cannot all play football and similar violent exercises. The writer very justly observes that tennis, rackets, and even lawn tennis on covered courts are almost exclusively played by the leisured and the opulent classes. Such pastimes are bound to prove expensive because of the outlay in building courts. Indeed, I would that they were within the reach of many of us, for there is no more delightful game than the most scientific pastime of tennis, and nothing more exhilarating for the lissam-limbed and the young than a rally at rackets. Even at squash rackets one can get a tremendous amount of fun and exercise. For a cricketer during the long winter these are rare games to keep him in condition. *The Field* seemed to recommend Badminton. I have never played this game, but some of my friends indulge in it almost every day at a little village in Derbyshire. It has been called glorified shuttlecock and battledore, because one knocks a feathered shuttlecock backwards over a net as a ball at tennis and lawn tennis. I am told that the shuttlecock is not nearly so sport-providing as a ball, for it is apt to drop very suddenly. But the indoor games that I can recommend are not so costly as any of these. I advocate cricket and football. Of course a large hall or room is required for either—but even an old kitchen alley will do for cricket. If one lays down a wicket of oaken-nut matted and surrounds the batsman on three sides with plenty of netting very fine indoor practice can be had. For many years the Notts cricketers have in the spring repaired to a spacious barn at beautiful Beeston, hard by the silvery Trent, and had rare training. But a more complete cricket school than that run by the brothers Walter and William Quaife at Birmingham does not exist anywhere. They have a large hall fitted up for indoor cricket, and most of the Warwickshire cricketers will tell you that they can obtain excellent sport. I hear that Quaife's cricket school is quite popular, as it deserves to be. Indoor Association football is rare fun. The area of a large hall needs to be netted all round and the goals of course must be about the width and height of those which obtain at lacrosse, the ball should be smaller than the recognised Association size, the players must wear canvas shoes with rubber soles, and there must be no charging or tripping. With these conditions and the ordinary rules a very interesting game can be played—in which the art of dribbling and accurate shooting can be studied with advantage to a man's game in the open. I have seen many matches under these conditions, and in the old days before professionalism dominated football, and before Leagues and Cup-ties monopolised the attentions of players, Notts County and Nottingham Forest—six or seven-a-side—had many a set-to in the Mechanics' Hall of that city for the benefit of charities. Besides, if we might take a lesson from America there is no reason why we should not have indoor athletics, for in the armoured and other large covered spaces on the "other side" they make quite a feature of indoor festivals—and some of them are by no means uninteresting both to runners and spectators.

THE LONDON CHARITY FOOTBALL SHIELD.

TALKING of indoor football for the purposes of charity reminds me that the annual match for the Sheriff of London's Charity Shield was played on Saturday at the Crystal Palace, and despite heavy rains in the morning, and damp and moist surrounding generally, 10,000 people flocked to the ground at Sydenham. This enclosure clothed with lush grass, is the old bed of a lake, and being lower in level than the standing space of the majority of the spectators affords a grand view to everybody. The Corinthians—or the pick of the amateurs of the day—and Aston Villa produced a splendid struggle. The gentlemen are usually supposed in this annual encounter to meet the best professional organisation. It may be urged that the "Villans" do not merit such distinction, but despite their non-success in the League as a whole, there is no denying that the Aston men have twice beaten Nottingham Forest this season, and that they look as likely to carry off the National Cup as any of the eight teams left in. Moreover, Aston Villa conquered the Corinthians on Saturday by 1-0, whereas last year, when the Birmingham men were League champions, the amateurs prevailed by 2-1. As a matter of fact, there was very little difference indeed between the calibre of the two teams on Saturday, but a flash of Charles Atherton's old self resulted in his out-footing both the backs who are to represent England against Ireland to-day at Southampton, and scoring a brilliant goal. The match, to my mind, proves that the amateur at football is just as clever as the professional.

DON'T SHOOT YOURSELF!

No doubt you often feel like it, but after just a little deliberation decide you can't afford to do it. But that's the trouble, you're not thinking. What can you do with it? Give it its quietus by using Little's Oriental Balm. It acts like magic. It kills pain at once. No waiting, no suffering, no dosing with nauseous medicine. Mr. S. T. Hoffman, Whitebury, Washington, says:—It is a wonderful remedy. After suffering all day with intense Head-ache, one application of the Balm stopped the pain in 5 minutes. Sold at 1s per bottle. Agents for Hongkong—TAN VIC-TORIA DISPENSARY, LD. [217-4]

Then the question may be asked: "How do you account for the present position of Queen's Park in the Scottish League?" Their disasters are entirely due to want of condition. They cannot train with the regularity of professionals; they have more serious duties in life to perform. Were the Corinthians to play regularly together, and to do a little systematic training they would conquer any eleven in the world—at least, that is my opinion.

A MAN OF MANY QUALIFICATIONS.

Leaving professional football to take care of itself for the nonce, I am attracted by the fine record made during this football season by A. N. Fell, of Edinburgh University, who has gained no fewer than 29 tries, or 87 points, for his Alma Mater. It is small wonder that in 17 matches Edinburgh University have scored 323 points against 22. This Mr. Fell is a man of many qualifications, for by birth he is a New Zealander, by residence in Edinburgh he assists the University and plays for Scotland, while having some connection with Devonshire in the championship. Thus, to-day (Saturday) we shall see Fell playing for Scotland against England at Blackheath, and he will, at an early date, assist Devonshire against Durham in deciding the English County Championship. He holds as many offices as Posh-bah, of "Mikado" lore. But what I cannot understand is why the four Rugby Unions of the United Kingdom do not rely more strictly upon native-born players. Surely birth should be the essential qualification in the so-called international struggles of these islands. But the greatest qualification of A. N. Fell is his own individual skill.

BELIEVING IN THINGS.

The wounded man in the Bible story believed in the Good Samaritan because the latter, finding him half dead by the wayside, carried him home to an inn and had him taken care of.

People are continually saying of one thing and another, "Oh, I don't believe in it,"—I haven't a particle of faith in it," and so forth and so on.

Well, whether one is justified in that sort of talk or not depends on circumstances. If the thing, whatever it may be, is a proved fraud or a humbug, no sensible person will believe in it. It were a pity if you did, for a whole string of reasons that you can think of as well as I can. But imagine that individual, or an article, has in some way conferred a distinct benefit on you or on somebody you know of then wouldn't you believe in him, or in it?

Holding you to be an intelligent and right-minded human being, I am safe on answering the question for you. So I put you on record here as having said, "Yes, of course I would!"

Very good then. We agree as to the point to be settled; and may now introduce Mr. R. Mills Sim, of 2, West Mary Street, Arbroath.

Mr. Sim is a young married man, and holds an important place on the local newspaper. He is well educated, and knows the meaning of words as well as the editor of the "London Times," or a leading member of Parliament.

"I believe in Mother Seigel's Syrup," says Mr. Sim, in a letter dated 19th of March this year (1900), "because I have frequently been picked up and put on my feet by it."

"Rather more than two years ago I was alarmed by a feeling of oppression and keen pain over the region of the heart. Sometimes it made me catch my breath. I was particularly bad after meals, and occasionally the sense of suffocation was so great that I almost fancied my breath was going out of me altogether."

"Thinking my heart itself was wrong in some way, I consulted a doctor, who said my ailment was not of the heart, but of the digestion—a sharp attack of dyspepsia."

"He sent me a bottle of medicine, but I didn't use it. I had heard of so many people being cured of indigestion by Mother Seigel's Syrup, that I used that, and about two bottles set me right—a clear saving of time and money."

"The following November I was shut up in the house for six weeks by an onset of sciatica, resulting from influenza. The pain was intense; it nearly drove me frantic."

"Reasoning that the medicine which cured the indigestion might cure the sciatica, I began taking Mother Seigel's Syrup again. It did the business. I went back to my work, and haven't had a twinge since."

"That is why I believe in Seigel's Syrup, and swear by it."

THE LONDON CHARITY FOOTBALL SHIELD.

AMATEURS V. PROFESSIONALS.

TALKING of indoor football for the purposes of charity reminds me that the annual match for the Sheriff of London's Charity Shield was played on Saturday at the Crystal Palace, and despite heavy rains in the morning, and damp and moist surrounding generally, 10,000 people flocked to the ground at Sydenham. This enclosure clothed with lush grass, is the old bed of a lake, and being lower in level than the standing space of the majority of the spectators affords a grand view to everybody. The Corinthians—or the pick of the amateurs of the day—and Aston Villa produced a splendid struggle. The gentlemen are usually supposed in this annual encounter to meet the best professional organisation. It may be urged that the "Villans" do not merit such distinction, but despite their non-success in the League as a whole, there is no denying that the Aston men have twice beaten Nottingham Forest this season, and that they look as likely to carry off the National Cup as any of the eight teams left in. Moreover, Aston Villa conquered the Corinthians on Saturday by 1-0, whereas last year, when the Birmingham men were League champions, the amateurs prevailed by 2-1. As a matter of fact, there was very little difference indeed between the calibre of the two teams on Saturday, but a flash of Charles Atherton's old self resulted in his out-footing both the backs who are to represent England against Ireland to-day at Southampton, and scoring a brilliant goal. The match, to my mind, proves that the amateur at football is just as clever as the professional.

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DOCK NO. 1 (at TATEGAMI).
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[313]

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Hongkong, 5th April, 1901. [957]

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Hongkong, 6th March, 1901. [557]

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Hongkong, 16th February, 1901. [517]

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D. E. BROWN, General Agent, Hongkong Hongkong, 5th April, 1901.	Chinese. SEA WITCH, American ship, Howe.—Master.
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HONGKONG, 20th April, 1961.

Hong, 2nd April, 1991. General Agents. [31]

D. E. BROWN, General Agent, Hongkong Hongkong, 5th April, 1901.	Chinese. SEA WITCH, American ship, Howe.—Master.
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GLASGOW	"ULYSSES"	On 12th April.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"CALCHAS"	On 20th April.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DARDANUS"	On 2nd May.
HOMEWARDS.		
FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
LONDON	"IDOMENEUS"	On 16th April.
LONDON via MANILA	"AGAMEMNON"	On 18th April.
LONDON	"AJAX"	On 30th April.
LONDON	"ANTENOR"	On 14th May.
LIVERPOOL, DIRECT	"TANTALUS"	On 15th April.
LIVERPOOL (Taking Cargo at London Rates).	"PYRRHUS"	On 15th May.

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FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"WOOSUNG"	On 12th April.
SHANGHAI	"PAOTING"	On 13th April.
PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY		
ISLAND, COOKTOWN, TOWN-	"TSINAN"	On 23rd April.
SVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY		
AND MELBOURNE		
MANILA	"TSINAN"	On 23rd April.

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Hongkong, 11th April, 1901.

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land Sea, Yokohama
and Honolulu) SATURDAY, Apr. 13,
1901, at Noon.
GALIC (via Shanghai,
Nagasaki, Kobe, In-
land Sea, Yokohama
and Honolulu) TUESDAY, May 7,
1901, at Noon.
DORIC (via Shang-
hai, Nagasaki, Kobe,
Inland Sea, Yokohama
and Honolulu) SATURDAY, June 1,
1901, at Noon.

THE Company's Steamship "COPTIC"
will be despatched for SAN FRAN-
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Kobe, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA,
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April, 1901, at Noon.

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tined to ports beyond San Francisco in the
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Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs,
San Francisco.
For further information as to Freight or
Passage apply to the Agency of the Company,
Queen's Building.

GEORGE ECKLEY,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 20th March, 1901.

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STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
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THE Steamship
"CHUSAN,"
Captain C. L. Daniel, carrying His Majesty's
Mails, will be despatched from this for Bombay
on SATURDAY, the 13th April, at Noon,
taking passengers and cargo for the above
ports.
Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France, and
Tea for London (under arrangement) will be
transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceed-
ing direct to Marseilles and London; other
cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via
Bombay with transhipment.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M.
the day before sailing. The contents and
value of all packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note
the terms and conditions of the Company's
Bills of Lading.
For further particulars, apply to
H. A. ETCHE,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1901.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH CALIFORNIA AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE
ATCHESON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE
RAILROAD CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM
HONGKONG TO SAN DIEGO
AND SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND
HONOLULU.
TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS
TO JAPAN PORTS AND
HONOLULU.

THE UNITED STATES,
MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH
AMERICA, &c.

S.S. "STRATHGYLE." On or about 18th April
THE Steamship "STRATHGYLE" will
be despatched for SAN DIEGO and
SAN FRANCISCO via MOUL KOBE and
YOKOHAMA on or about 18th April.

Through Bills of Lading issued to any point
in the United States.
Cargo will be received on board until 5 P.M.
the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages
will be received at the Office until the same
time. All parcels should be marked to address
in full. Value of same is required.
Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo des-
tined to points beyond San Diego, should be
sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the
Collector of Customs, San Diego.
For further information as to Freight or
Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
Hongkong, 11th April, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEEN, EGYPT,
MARSEILLES, MEDITERRANEAN
AND BLACK SEA PORTS,
LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX,
ALSO
PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE.

ON MONDAY, the 22nd April, 1901, at
1 P.M., the Company's Steamship
"OCEANIE," Captain Schmitt, with Mails,
Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave this
port for MARSEILLES via BOMBAY.
This Steamer connects at COLOMBO with
the s.s. *Ville de la Citadelle*, which vessel takes
on her Passengers and Mails, leaving that port
on the 4th May, direct to Suez, Port Said
and Marseilles.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for Lon-
don as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in
transit through Marseilles for the principal
places of Europe.
Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon.
Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M.
Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 21st
April. (Parcels are not to be sent on board;
they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Con-
tents and Value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Com-
pany's Office.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 10th April, 1901.

U.S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND
HONOLULU.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
CITY OF PEKING (via
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe,
Inland Sea, Yokohama,
and Honolulu) THURSDAY, Apr.
30, 1901, at Noon.
CHINA (via Shanghai,
Nagasaki, Kobe, In-
land Sea, Yokohama,
and Honolulu) SATURDAY, May 25,
1901, at Noon.
(via Shanghai, Nagasaki,
Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama,
and Honolulu) TUESDAY, June 18,
1901, at Noon.

THE Company's Steamship "CITY OF
PEKING" will be despatched for SAN
FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, NAGA-
SAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKO-
HAMA and HONOLULU on THURSDAY,
the 30th April, 1901, at Noon.
Steamers of this line pass through the IN-
LAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at HONO-
LULU, and passengers are allowed to break
their journey at any point en route.
Through Passage Tickets granted to Eng-
land, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic
lines of steamers, and to the principal cities
of the United States or Canada. Rates may be
obtained upon application.
Passengers holding through ORDERS TO
EUROPE have the choice of Overland Rail
routes from San Francisco, including the
SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC,
UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE,
and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of
24 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding orders for OVERLAND
CITIES in the United States have, between
San Francisco and Chicago, the option of
the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC,
UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE,
and other direct connecting Railways, and from
Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.
Particulars of the various routes can be had
upon application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to
Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military,
Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European
officials in service of China and Japan, and to
Government officials and their families.
Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports,
to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities
of the United States, via Overland Railway, to
Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports
in Mexico, Central and South America, by the
Company's and connecting Steamers.
Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M.
the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages
will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same
day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to
address in full; value of same is required.
Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo des-
tined to points beyond San Francisco in the
United States should be sent to the Company's
Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.
For further information as to passage and
Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company,
Queen's Building.

GEORGE ECKLEY,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 20th March, 1901.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENTS
in CHINA AND JAPAN for the above line
are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS
OF LADING for all the principal ports in
SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with INDO-
CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'s fortnightly
service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailings from
CALCUTTA for CAPE PORTS every fortnight.
For Freight and further particulars, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents for China and Japan.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1897.

GEORGE ECKLEY,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 3rd April, 1901.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVI- GATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
BOMBAY, KARACHI, ADEEN, SUEZ,
PORT SAID, FRIEDLAND AND TRIESTE.
(Taking Cargo at through rates to the BRAZILS,
to SOUTH AFRICA, PERSIAN GULF, RED
SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE
and ADRIATIC PORTS).

THE Company's Steamship
"TRIESTE,"
Captain Mitta, will be despatched as above on
TUESDAY, the 18th inst.,
Silk and Valuables are transhipped on arrival
at Bombay into an accelerated liner.
For information as to Passage and Freight,
apply to
SANDER, WIELER & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 8th April, 1901.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, ANTWERP,
LONDON, PORT SAID, COLOMBO
AND SINGAPORE.
THE Company's Steamship
"INABA MARU,"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods
are being landed and placed at their risk in the
Godowns and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godown at Kowloon, where each
consignment will be sorted out mark by mark
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the
Goods are landed.
Optional goods will be carried on unless in-
structions are given to the contrary before
4 P.M. TO-DAY, the 9th inst.
Goods not cleared by the 10th instant, will be
subject to rent.
No Free Insurance will be effected.
All ship-damaged packages must be left in the
Godowns and Notice of same sent to this Office
before the 19th inst., or claims in connection
therewith will not be recognised.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Hongkong, 9th April, 1901.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
(FLORENCE & RIMINI) UNITED
COMPANIES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM BOMBAY AND SINGAPORE.
THE Steamship
"BORMIDA,"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees
of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their
Goods are being landed at their risk in the
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Company, whence
delivery may be obtained. Perishable Goods to
be taken delivery of immediately.
All damaged packages must be left in the
Godowns, and a certificate obtained from the
Godown Company, within seven days after the
vessel's arrival here, after which no claims will
be recognised.
No Free Insurance has been effected, and any
Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 14th
instant, will be subject to rent.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
CARLOWITZ & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 8th April, 1901.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.
FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.
THE Company's Steamship
"CHELYDRA,"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees
of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their
goods will be delivered from along-
side.
Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining
on board after Noon, the 12th instant, will be
landed at Consignees' risk and expense into
Godowns at EAST POINT.
No Free Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 9th April, 1901.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES
S.S. "LOWTHER CASTLE"
FROM NEW YORK.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby notified
that the Hongkong-Cargo by above
steamer was transhipped at Singapore and
arrived yesterday by the *Chelydra*.
All Goods are being landed at their risk into
the Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company,
at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves
delivery may be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 19th inst., will be
subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be pre-
sented to the Undersigned on or before the
19th inst., or they will not be recognised.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to
be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 19th inst., at 3 P.M.
No Free Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 10th April, 1901.

HONGKONG
STEAMERS.
Apenrade, German str., 611, Lorenzen, April 1,
Chinese
Athenian, British str., 2,444, Mowatt, April 8,
C. P. E. Co.
Australian, British str., 3,000, Helms, April 7,
Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Banberg, German str., 2,660, Jacobs, April 10,
Carlowitz & Co.
Benlarig, British str., 1,452, Krobbe, April 10,
Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Bormida, Italian steamer, 2,393, Costa, April 7,
Carlowitz & Co.
Chelydra, British steamer, 1,567, Cox, April 9,
Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Chowla, Ger. str., 1,155, Williamson, Mar. 30,
Butterfield & Swire
Chusan, British str., 2,352, Daniel, April 11,
P. & O. S. N. Co.
Clara, German steamer, 675, Hansen, April 11,
Clavering, British str., 2,255, Barker, Mar. 30,
Dodwell & Co., Limited
Compania de Filipina, Amr. str., 707, Orts,
April 8, Brandao & Co.
Coptic, British str., 2,744, Rinder, April 4,
Q. & O. S. S. Co.

Dajila Maru, Jap. str., 800, Ogata, April 10,
M. B. Kalah
Daphne, German str., 1,290, Nissen, April 9,
Siemssen & Co.
Dr. Hans Jorg Kler, Norw. str., 691, Larsen,
April 11, East Asiatic Trading Co., Ltd.
Esmeralda, British str., 966, Blaxland, April 7,
Shewan, Tomes & Co.
Eva, German steamer, 2,082, Peterson, April 7,
Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
Feiching, British str., 983, Gordon, April 11,
Chinese
Formosa, British str., 674, Hodgins, April 4,
Douglas LaPraik & Co.
Haiching, British str., 1,267, Hall, April 11,
Douglas LaPraik & Co.
Hainan, German str., 648, Clausen, April 11,
East Asiatic Trading Co., Limited
Hanchow, British str., 900, Pearce, Mar. 21,
Butterfield & Swire
Hanoi, French steamer, 768, Pannier, Mar. 20,
A. R. Marty
Hikosan Maru, Jap. str., 2,302, Hallstrom, April
10, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Hinsang, British steamer, 1,536, Lake, April 5,
Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Idzumi Maru, Jap. str., 2,301, Curaw, April 9,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha
Iloco, American steamer, 83, Pou, Mar. 20,
A. R. Marty
Inaba Maru, Jap. str., 3,894, Bainbridge, April 9,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha
Independent, German str., 871, Holtz, April 11,
Chinese
Katsang, British str., 1,640, Bradley, April 6,
Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Kwaiyang, Brit. str., 1,062, Outerbridge, April 4,
Butterfield & Swire
Loosok, German str., 1,020, Jackson, April 10,
Butterfield & Swire
Michael Jelson, Ger. str., 710, Jensen, April 10,
Jensen & Co.
Perla, German str., 897, Weise, April 10,
East Asiatic Trading Co., Limited
Perla, British steamer, 1,284, Almond, Mar. 24,
Shewan, Tomes & Co.
Petraroh, German str., 1,252, Uecker, Mar. 24,
Melchers & Co.
Petria, British str., 900, Snape, Mar. 25,
Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
Phraunau, German str., 1,021, Calder, April 7,
Melchers & Co.
Pingyau, British str., 4,149, Pernell, April 7,
Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Shaotang, British steamer, 1,835, Quail, April 2,
Butterfield & Swire
Skarpno, Norw. str., 1,130, Tallesea, April 11,
T. M. Stevens
Strathgyle, British str., 3,284, Gordon, April 5,
Butterfield & Swire
Taichow, German str., 862, Reher, April 5,
Butterfield & Swire
Taishun, Amr. str., 1,216, Patterson, April 8,
Chinese
Tartar, British steamer, 2,768, Bowles, April 4,
C. P. E. Co.
Thales, British steamer, 820, Robson, April 10,
Douglas LaPraik & Co.
Thyra, British str., 2,344, Dunning, April 9,
Order
Trym, Norwegian str., 710, Dahl, April 7,
Sander, WIELER & Co.
Wongkoi, German str., 1,115, Mable, April 11,
Melchers & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.
Adolph Olvig, Amr. ship, 1,282, Amesbury,
Dec. 19, Standard Oil Co.
Hattie C. Smith, Amr. schr., 45, Riley, Feb. 24,
Master
Largo Bay, British ship, 1,178, Adams, April 7,
Sander, WIELER & Co.
Louisa, Kommy, Amr. schr., 155, Olsen, Mar.
30, Master
Luzon, Amr. 4-m. schr., 512, Anderson, Mar. 31,
Holliday, Wise & Co.
Madagascar, British 4-m. bark, 1,997, Smith,
Mar. 4, Standard Oil Co.
Paul River, Amr. ship, 1,641, Wilson, Feb. 20,
Standard Oil Co.
President, British bark, 766, Munro, April 3,
Chinese
Sea Witch, Amr. ship, 1,172, Howes, Feb. 21,
Master

YOBARI AND SORACHI
COALS.
HOKKAIDO TANKO TETSUDO
KAISHA.
HOKKAIDO COLLIERY AND RAILWAY CO.)
CAPITAL ANNUAL OUT
YEN 12,000,000 800,000 TONS
PORTS OF EXPORT—
OTARU AND MURORAN.
THE celebrated Yubari and Sorachi Coals are
widely known as the best and most econ-
omical Japanese Coals. The Coals can be ob-
tained at Tokyo, Yokohama, Otaru, Muroran,
Shanghai, Hongkong, and other principal ports,
OFFICE: MINAMI IDAMACHI, TOKYO,
JAPAN.
Telegrams: "TANKO" TOKYO.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Agents for Hongkong.

COLD STORAGE.
THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED
is now prepared to receive perishable pro-
visions for Cold Storage at EAST POINT at
Moderate Rates.
WM. PABLANE,
Manager.
Hongkong, 17th February, 1899.

PUT LOG CABIN
IN YOUR PIPE
& Smoke it.
Manufactured only by LAMBERT & BUTLER, LTD, LONDON, ENGLAND. [2653-2]

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
**MELLIN'S
FOOD**
For INFANTS and INVALIDS.
When prepared is similar to Breast Milk.
MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, PECKHAM, LONDON, ENGLAND.

WOMAN'S WORLD. DOMESTIC AND SOCIAL.

There are now appearing in the
"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"
A SERIES OF SELECT ARTICLES

BY
EMINENT LADY WRITERS,

upon subjects of great interest to women's social
and domestic welfare.

The following are some of the articles, with
a few words about the personality of the
writer:—

WOMAN AS A DOCTOR.

By Mrs. ERNEST HART.
Mrs. HART has the distinction of being
the pioneer of women medical students.
In the seventies she studied medicine in
London and Paris, and her book entitled
Diet in Sickness and in Health is a well-
known and standard manual. A large part
of her life has been devoted to Irish in-
dustry and technical education, to which
cause she has contributed her private for-
tune. The above-named article gives a
sketch of woman's work in the medical pro-
fession, and explains the career and pros-
pects of a woman doctor.

THE DUTIES OF MOTHERHOOD.

By Mrs. ADA S. BALLIN.
What mother or maid does not know
Mrs. BALLIN? Very few we think. The
editor of *The Baby and the Motherhood* has been
the good counsellor of the home circle for
many a day, and her name is "familiar" in
our mouths as household words. Our
article on "Motherhood," from her pen,
gives some practical advice and sympathy
upon the duties and responsibilities of
maternity.

WHY GIRLS MARRY AND WHY
THEY DON'T.

By Mrs. C. E. HUMPHREY.
Mrs. C. E. HUMPHREY is perhaps
better known to the general public by the
name of "Madge," under which she has
contributed the *Girls' Gossip* to *Truth*
since those articles were first started. She
is the author of those popular works en-
titled *Manners for Men*, *Manners for
Women*, and *A Word to Women*. The ar-
ticle we have obtained from her pen is very
vivacious, and likely to prove of absorbing
interest both to marriageable maidens and
those who have passed that eventful stage.
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1901.

NOW ON SALE.
IMPERIAL QUARTO
ENGLISH AND CHINESE
DICTIONARY
WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN
PRONUNCIATION.

For comprehensiveness and practical service
this work stands unrivalled. All the new words
which the Chinese have of late years been com-
pelled to coin to express the numerous objects in
machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in
science generally, which the rapid advance of
foreign relations has imposed upon them, are
here given in Chinese. Each and every word is
fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises
for students of a most instructive nature. Both
the Court and Panti pronunciations are given
the accents being carefully marked on the best
principle hitherto attained. The typography
displays the success of an attempt to make the
Chinese and English type correspond in the size
of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of
space, achieving a clearness not previously
attained, and dispensing with those vast margins
and vacant spaces which have heretofore charac-
terized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work the
following facts are submitted for consideration:—
The Chinese Vocabulary contains about 16,000
Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and
Chinese Dictionary about 100,000 whilst this
work contains more than 50,000 English words,
and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters.
Again, despite all the grammars and other
elementary works as yet published, the student
of this difficult language absolutely requires ex-
amples to display the various applications and
equivalents of different words which have one
general meaning. Of these examples this work
contains more than five times as many as any
other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the
work is so complete that a reference to its pages
enables a person who understands English to
communicate effectively with natives who un-
derstand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the
work will be found indispensable to all Europeans
residing in China, and to the natives themselves it
explains subjects fully with which very few
indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To
parties resident in England and interested in
China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.
It comprises upwards of two thousand large
quarto pages.

4 Vols. IMPERIAL QUARTO. Price \$20.
A Large REDUCTION in PRICE is made
to Purchasers of SIX or more Copies.
HONGKONG:
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, 9, Praya Central

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER. 10th APRIL, 1901.						
STATION.	hr.	meter.	sea and fresh.	temp. air.	humidity.	Wind.

[illegible]

STATION.	Hot water res. level.	2nd level.	1st level.	Heating unit.	Heating unit.	Dis- tance from source.
V'divostock	2 p.	23.83	35	—	—	3
Tokyo	—	29.04	—	—	—	—
Koshi	—	29.76	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	—	29.70	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	—	29.23	—	—	—	—
Tsukuba	1 p.	30.69	—	—	—	6
Taihu	—	29.89	—	—	—	4
Tsushima	—	29.87	—	—	—	4
Koshu	—	29.80	—	—	—	4
Pescadore	—	29.91	—	—	—	5
Sharp Peak	3 p.	30.05	82	72	—	3
Amoy	—	30.00	83	83	—	2
Swatow	—	29.33	85	—	—	2
Canton	—	29.95	86	95	—	1
Hongkong	4 p.	29.90	87	93	—	3
Yie tin Peak	—	29.86	—	—	—	3
Macao	—	29.91	88	—	—	1
Hanphong	1 p.	—	—	—	—	1
Manila	4 p.	29.39	91	95	—	1
Malte	3 p.	—	—	—	—	1
Bacolor	—	29.84	91	—	—	2
Hoilo	—	29.91	90	—	—	3
C. S. James	—	—	—	—	—	3
11th APRIL, A.M.						
V'divostock	7 a.	30.00	32	39	—	0
Tokyo	10 a.	—	—	—	—	—
Koshi	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tsukuba	5 a.	30.23	—	—	—	6
Tsushima	—	29.91	—	—	—	2
Tsushima	—	29.91	—	—	—	2
Koshu	—	29.89	—	—	—	4
Pescadore	—	29.94	—	—	—	5
Gutahli	9 a.	31.23	48	78	—	3
Sharp Peak	—	30.07	57	100	—	3
Amoy	—	30.03	63	83	—	1
Swatow	—	29.33	63	83	—	1
Canton	—	30.00	67	80	—	1
Hongkong	10 a.	30.05	66	80	—	1
Yie tin Peak	—	30.62	—	—	—	7
Gap Peak	—	30.67	67	—	—	7
Macao	—	29.91	—	—	—	1
Hanphong	7 a.	—	—	—	—	1
Manila	10 a.	24.06	84	77	—	1
Malate	9 a.	—	—	—	—	1
Bacolor	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hoilo	—	29.95	86	—	—	1
Cebu	—	29.94	86	—	—	1
C. S. James	7 a.	—	—	—	—	1

10000	0100	0100	Wahl 2000
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HONGKONG REGISTER.				
	Previous day & p.m.	On date at 10 a.m.	On date at 4 p.m.	On date at 10 p.m.
Barometer	29.80	29.85	29.80	29.80
Temperature	77	82	82	80
Humidity	85	65	65	65
Direction of Wind	8	8	8	8
Force	3	5	5	5
Weather	0	0	0	0
Rain	0	0.05	0	0
Highest open air temperature on the 12th.				
Lowest open air temperature on the 12th.				
Hongkong Observatory, 11th April.				
HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.				
12th to the 18th April, 1901.				
HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.	
Day of Week.	Hongkong Mean Time.	Height.	Hongkong Mean Time.	Height.
Fri. 12	h. m.	f. in.	h. m.	f. in.
	8.39	1.7	5.54	0.0
Sat. 13	1.43 a	4.0	10.20 a	0.0
	5.55	3.9	3.40 p	0.0
Sun. 14	3.0	3.9	11.13 a	0.0
	9.38	2.2	2.18 p	0.0
Mon. 15	4.35 a	3.9	0.5	0.0
	9.32	2.7	3.40 p	0.0
Tues. 16	5.55 a	3.9	11.46 a	0.0
	7.3	3.1	0.46 p	0.0
Wed. 17	7.33 a	3.8	1.23 a	0.0
	8.4	3.1	3.46 p	0.0
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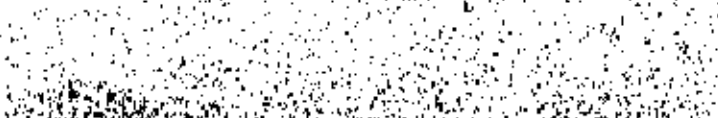
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